What was the reaction.

**Southern Reaction**
- White attitude
  - hated that government had been forced on them by outsiders
  - want: regain "white man's rule"

**Federal Reaction**
- Enforcement Act
  - made it illegal to prevent someone from voting (bribe, force, scare)
  - Amnesty Act
  - former Confederates could vote again

Outcome
- after legal tactics failed, turned to violence
  - by KKK

Significance
- troops sent to enforce trials rarely resulted in conviction
- Democrats regained control of most state governments

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Southern Democrats Regain Control After the Election of 1876 and the Compromise of 1877:
- (Hayes – Republican) withdraw troops from South
- (Southern Democrats) allowed Hayes (R) to be President

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**Education**
- spending cuts
- most public schools closed or required fees for entry
- 1880s < ½ Black children in South attended school

**Voting Rights**
- poll tax – fee to vote; made voting a luxury for the wealthy (excluded Freedmen)
- literacy test – used to prevent Black people from voting; b/c test relied on cultural knowledge, not reading

**Segregation**
- Jim Crow laws
  - drew a "color line" using legal segregation
- Plessy vs. Ferguson
  - "separate but equal" facilities are okay
  - migration
    - some freedpeople went to Africa
    - many moved out of South

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How did poor, ignorant whites get to vote?
- grandfather clause – taxes and tests did not apply to any person whose father or grandfather could vote on Jan 1, 1867